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[1842]

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resses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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All letters for publication should be written on
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DEATH.

On the 2nd April, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN MOSSOR, eldest son of JOHN MOSSOR, West End Lane, Ilamptead, and eldest grandson of the late ROBERT MOSSOR, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, aged 46 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVRES ROAD, S.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8TH APRIL, 1904

It is perhaps unprofitable, when only two months are gone of a war which is confidently expected by many expert observers to last a long time (at least two years according to some), to speculate what will happen in the event of the victory of one of the combatants. Nevertheless the consideration of the matter is not a little interesting. Not much guess-work has been devoted at present to a forecast of what would follow upon a Russian victory. This does not arise, we imagine, from the fact that no one considers such an occurrence impossible, for that it cannot well be said to be. Rather the speculators shrink from the contemplation of the events consequent upon Russia gaining her ends, in Manchuria and Korea. For any of the nations interested, in the maintenance of the "Open Door" and the integrity of China, a Russian win in the present contest would mean either the extinction of their hopes or determined intervention to stay Russia's hands. At such a prospect anyone belonging to these nations must be aghast, for which reason he is loth to dwell upon it. A Japanese victory, on the other hand, is not held to be fraught with disastrous circumstances to the other Powers interested in North China, and guesses at the future, should such be the result of the war, are consequently more pleasing to those who care to make them. There are not wanting those who prophesy that the supremacy of Japan in Korea at least will mean the gradual driving out of Western commerce, though they cannot deny that in Manchuria at least Japan's success means the foreign mer-

chants' gain. But there is an ultra-nationalist school, flourishing chiefly in Germany, less in France, but also to be traced in Britain and the United States, for which the cry of the "Yellow Peril" is still a terror. In some places perhaps Russian intrigue and Russian gold has something to do with the spread of the cry, but there must also be those who are sincerely terrified at it. All such speculations, however, look far ahead. It is more interesting to see, if possible, what Japanese opinion itself has to say on the subject; and by Japanese opinion we mean, of course, uninformed opinion, for the Japanese Government naturally has nothing to say on the subject beyond that it is fighting for the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China and Korea.

Even as to Japanese lay opinion indications are scanty. We have already published an article from the Japanese Socialist journal, the *Heimin Shinbun*, which gives what may be presumed to be the view obtaining among the Socialist party in Japan. This view, briefly, was that Japan should, if she is fighting a righteous war, look for no recompense in the shape of land in Manchuria or Siberia. Japan is advised to recognize China's authority over all Manchuria and to induce the other Powers to take the responsibility of guarding the province against Russian interference. On the other hand, a prominent leader of the Japanese Progressist party (whose views are strongly condemned by the *Heimin Shinbun*) was loudly applauded at a meeting of his party when he declared that Japan, if victorious, should take possession of the Manchurian divisions bordering on the Amur River, and also the Liaotung Peninsula. If such a statement is admissible, the Socialist paper declared, war is nothing but robbery and statesmen are robbers. These two views are extremes. We find a more moderate forecast in some remarks of "a leading member" of the Japanese Chamber of Deputies to an Italian journalist in Tokyo last month. The Japanese Deputy professed to be giving an outline of the terms of peace which he knew positively would be insisted upon by Japan, should she be successful. The principal points were as follows: In the first place, Russia must renounce all exceptional claims in Manchuria, which shall be administered for a period to be determined upon by China under the advice of representatives of Japan, Great Britain, and the United States. Secondly, during this provisional period Japan will occupy the province, which will be opened up completely to international commerce. Russia shall cede to Japan the island of Sakhalin; Port Arthur, and the other ports of the Liaotung peninsula being returned to China. Lastly, in consideration of the foregoing stipulation being accepted, Japan would be willing to reimburse Russia the full extent of her outlay in constructing the Chinese Manchurian Railway. It is impossible, of course, on the strength of this conversation of a "leading member" of the Chamber of Deputies with a foreign journalist to base any definite theories as to Japan's intended policy; but there is nothing inherently improbable in the outline given, except for the reimbursement by Japan to Russia of her outlay on the Manchurian Railway. How could Japan do this after an exceedingly expensive, even if successful, war? As for the cession of Sakhalin, this island was forcibly torn by Russia from Japan (in exchange for the worthless Kurile Islands), and it is only natural Japan should claim it back again if she now defeats Russia. The suggestions with regard to Manchuria are not unreasonable; but other Powers have concerns in the province, if small, beside the three mentioned, and might therefore be represented among China's advisers in the administration. The scheme, of course, is based on a complete victory for Japan, and as we have said, such speculations are more interesting than profitable for the moment.

The French Mail of the 8th March was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

A regular Convocation of the United Chapter No. 1341 E. C. will be held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., when the installation of the three Principals by the District Grand Chapter will take place.

On p. 9 to-day appears the first chapter of our new serial story, *Lagden's Luck*, by Mr. Tom Gallon, author of *Tatterley* and a number of other very successful novels. *Lagden's Luck* will be continued in our columns next Saturday and will run for three months.

The Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* left for the Far East in March. It is reported that the French cruiser *Marsellaise* is also coming out, with reference to which a French service paper urges that the French home squadrons should be strengthened by the addition of the new cruisers now being completed before further warships are sent to the East.

According to a London telegram to Ceylon, Continental telegrams report an improvement in Russian feeling towards Great Britain, due to French influence.

A statement that General Gallieni, the Governor-General of Madagascar, would shortly replace M. Beau as Governor-General of Indo-China, is now declared to be unfounded. M. Beau, who was to have come to France on leave during the summer, has decided to remain in France in consequence of the situation in the Far East.

The death occurred in hospital at Shanghai on the 2nd inst. of Mr. John Mossor, who will be remembered here as having come up to the Public Works Department four years ago. He went to Shanghai as an architect on his own account in 1902. Deceased was prominent at smoking concerts and such entertainments when he was here. He was 46 years old when he died.

The rumour telegraphed from Assiababad regarding the alleged poisoning of the Amir of Afghanistan is entirely misinterpreted by the Government of India. Letters from Kabul reached the Foreign Office a few days ago. All was then well with the Amir. In any case, it is improbable that the news of such an occurrence, even if it had happened, could reach Askababad before the Government of India had heard it.

L'Echo de Chine keeps up its campaign of malice and malice. It has sent a "special correspondent" to the seat of war, who has succeeded in penetrating to Tsingtao! The value of his information may be judged by his statement that the Japanese revolted their ships at Chefoo and Weihaiwei, a malicious lie (as the *N.C. Daily News* remarks) that should be nailed to the counter at once, and which the Editor should not have published after Lord Selborne's categorical denial.

Home papers announce that three more British military officers are being sent by the War Office to Japan. They proceed via Vancouver, via *Empress of India*, for Yokohama. They are: Captain Badham Thornhill, R.G.A., a well known and popular figure in Hongkong; Lieutenant Bolton-Foster, R.G.A.; and Lieutenant Pigott, R.E. Yesterday the P. & O. S. *Malta* brought to Hongkong, on their way north, Lieutenant-Col. Tulloch, of the 126th Baluchistan Regiment, and Major P. E. Crawford, of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, who are to be military attaches to the Japanese army.

The most interesting event connected with the recent visit of the British Channel Fleet to Lisbon was the fact that the King of Portugal actually hoisted his flag as a British Admiral on board of a ship of the fleet, and was for the moment in command of a sea-going British fleet. For the occasion, Lord Charles Beresford, whose Vice-Admiral's flag flies in the *Ceser*, shifted over to the *Mars*, and as the King came on board the *Ceser*, his Admiral's flag and the Portuguese Royal Standard flew side by side.

The *Naval and Military Record* writes: It is to be hoped that the discussion on the gunsighting apparatus which recently took place in the House of Commons will give a fillip to the attention which has been too sparingly devoted to this subject during the last few years. Quite apart from the *Centurion* and *Barfleur*, whose sighting, particularly in regard to the 10-inch guns which form their primary armament, has been the chief theme of controversy in the Commons and in our columns, there is the broader question of the correct sighting of all classes of guns in all classes of ships throughout the British fleet. The subject needs to be thoroughly gone into by gunnery experts and shipbuilding representatives. Capt. Percy Scott, who might well head such a body, is at present in the Mediterranean carrying out an important series of long-range firing from the battleship *Venerable* and other vessels of Admiral Sir Compton Ponsonby's squadron. If on his return such a body as has been indicated could be set to work and given a fairly free hand in designing and experimenting, it is impossible to believe that the gunnery and engineering scientists of this country would not be capable of evolving something which would be found considerably better than the present haphazard and "spatcock" systems.

On the 23rd February the following resolution was passed, by 215 votes to 40, by a meeting held in S. Petersburg by the Institute of Mining Engineers:— "In view of the fact that the war with Japan has its origin in a policy conceived solely in the interest of a small privileged minority, to the detriment of the vast majority of the Russian people, and that it is the result of that spirit of reckless adventure which characterizes the enterprises of the Government in the Far East, we, the students of the Institute of Mining Engineers, taking our stand on the fundamental principle that it is our bounden duty to serve the interests of the people and not those of a handful of exploiters, hereby express our profound dissatisfaction with the Government, which is the responsible author of this fresh national misfortune, and our decided condemnation of the action of that section of the Russian youth whose pseudo-patriotic demonstrations are humble and loyal. Addresses have tended to help the realization of the desire of the governing clique to dispose the masses in favour of a war which is at once inhuman and contrary to the interests of the people." The meeting was originally called to pass Resolutions in support of the Government, and for that reason 300 out of the 600 members of the Institute refused to attend.

The *Times* Seoul correspondent describes the Japanese railway extensions as designed to allow of the holding of Korea in case of a military reverse in Manchuria.

H.M. first class cruiser *Andromeda*, Capt. R. N. O'Connor, left Sheerness for Hongkong on the 12th ult. to relieve H.M.S. *Blenheim* on this station. She brings new crews for the *Moheren* and *Teal*, which are to be recommissioned out here.

Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., of Yokohama, a firm of which Sir Marcus Samuel is a partner, have subscribed £1,000 to the Japanese Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Families Fund now being raised in London by a committee, of which Viscountess Hayashi is at the head.

We are informed that a marriage has been arranged to take place on the 30th of April, between Mr. Charles Stewart Sharp, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Unofficial Member of Legislative Council, in Hongkong, eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Hugh Sharp, M.R.C.S. of England, of Cullen, Banffshire, and Mrs. Burrows, widow of Mr. Henry Burrows, of Stockholme, Worksop, daughter of Mr. William Lenton, J.P., of Lime House, Oundle.

A Chumbi (Sikkim) wire, dated the 21st ult., relates as an indication of the hardships to which the Tibet Mission has been exposed, the fact that of the 4,000 yaks originally collected not 600 remain alive, the remainder having died of fatigue, exposure, and disease. After blasting operations some rocks came down on a party of the 23rd Pioneers between Rinhotong and Yatang. Three men are reported dead. One subadar and two men were injured. After the day's work was over the party were collecting their tools when a great landslide took place. All the bodies have not yet been extricated. The landslide is supposed to be due to the action of the frost on the hill, which was weakened by road-making. A portion of the road was carried away.

The war in the Far East has led the French to look seriously at their position in the Far East. *The Temps* devotes a long article to the defense of Indo-China, in which it states the Ministry of the Colonies is asking for a credit of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of francs, in addition to the sum of 62,000,000 voted by the law of 1900 for the *points d'export* for the fleet. With this sum the fortifications of Saigon are to be put in order. But, asks the *Temps*, is this sufficient? To construct works is good, but it is necessary to provide other things for war, and there are also barracks if the army is not to continue to suffer by disease. As a result of the bad quarters the men who are supposed to spend two years in Indo-China only perform 18 months on the average. It suggests that while the metropolitan government provides for the works, the Colony should see to the other requirements.

Commenting upon the Naval debate in the House of Commons, M. Alain Ebray remarks in the *Debats*:—Excellent things were said on the character of cordiality assumed by Anglo-French relations. We are firmly confident that this character of cordiality will be maintained, and that the two Powers are not about to use their navies against one another. But France and England are not, as formerly, the only naval Powers. There are others, and very considerable ones—namely, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan. If the great complexity of political interests existing among these different Powers be taken into consideration, it will be seen how difficult it will be to effect a general limitation of naval armaments. It is more necessary for naval than for military forces that their limitation should be general in order to become possible. Hence we are not surprised that the British Admiralty does not show any hurry in taking an initiative in that direction.

By kind permission of Major Redcliff, the Band of the 3rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel from 8 to 9.30 p.m. to-night:—
March..... "Marche des Toreros" Godard
Idyll..... "Hiawatha" Morris
Selection: "The Rose of Peril" Sullivan
Coronet Solo: "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby" Frederic Clay
Selection: "The Ball of New York" Kierke
Valse..... "Souvenirs d'Avril" Depet
Mazurka..... "Slavonic Dance" Karoly Klay
"God Save the King."

MENU
Hors D'oeuvres
Préceas Rissolet
SOUP
Potage Biisque de Homard.
FISH
Boiled Salmon a la Brustone.
ENTREES
Charcuterie of Chicken
Lamb Cutlets a l'Anglaise
Celeri au Gratin.
CUTLET
JOINTS
Roast Ribs of Beef and Horseradish
Boast Pheasant and Bread Sauce
Boiled Calf's Head and Bacon
Cold Galantine of Pigeon and Endive Salad.
SWEETS
Rice Pudding. Plum Tart
Vanilla Ice Cream and Cakes
Tippy Cake.
DESSERT
Coffee
Fruit.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The last Club Race will take place on the 9th and 10th inst., when Course No. 19 will be sailed over. The Championship Class will sail the 11th Club Race on the 16th inst., commencing at 1.30 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, 6th April.

It is declared on the highest authority in Paris that there is no hitch in the Anglo-French negotiations, and that all questions are now practically settled.

RUSSIA'S SINEWS OF WAR.

LONDON, 6th April.

The S. Petersburg Official Messenger notifies the decision of the Government to have recourse for the present to the so-called "free cash reserve" for war expenditure, while retrenching in various directions, notably in the construction of railways. These retrenchments will aggregate £13,000,000.

V. R. C. SCRATCH RACES.

The following will be the crews for the forthcoming scratch races of the Victoria Recreation Club, which will be held on the 30th inst.—not on the 23rd inst., as previously announced:—

1ST RACE.

STATION No. 1.—*Korribluna*.—J. Witchell (stroke), W. Goggin, F. E. de Silva, and S. R. Moore.

STATION No. 2.—*Shamrock*.—C. E. A. Hance (stroke), D. F. Aucott, H. W. Seth, and H. M. Bain.

STATION No. 3.—*Thistle*.—R. Witchell (stroke), F. P. Musso, A. G. V. Ribeiro, and J. H. Seth.

STATION No. 4.—*Rose*.—S. M. Gidley (stroke), L. E. Lamont, G. Cruickshank, and W. T. Andrews.

2ND RACE.

STATION No. 1.—*Thisle*.—L. A. Musso (stroke), H. J. W. Gidley, F. M. Roza Pereira, and T. C. Swaby.

STATION No. 2.—*Rose*.—H. Rapp (stroke), H. C. Austin, J. P. Jordan, and J. D. Cameron.

STATION No. 3.—*Shamrock*.—F. K. Tata (stroke), H. S. Holmes, A. V. Barros, and C. Humphreys.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On Monday night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Anglo-American Troubadours open a short season of vaudeville entertainment. Mr. Leavitt's name is well known on the Californian coast, and in addition he is recommended to Hongkong by the commendations of his Company which have appeared in the Indian, Rangoon, and Stra

ciation who had expressed the hope that His Majesty's Government would endeavour, at the earliest possible moment, to bring about a cessation of the hostilities now in progress between Russia and Japan in the manner provided for by Article III of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of International disputes. Lord Lansdowne in reply said His Majesty's Government fear that an offer such as the Association would apparently regard with favour could not usefully be made to the belligerents at the present time.

ARMY NOTES.

The Sherwood Foresters go to Singapore in October, when the West Kents, now at Colombo, come to Hongkong. The Manchester will leave Singapore.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Club in a friendly match with the Kowloon Docks on the Civil Service Ground commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp to-day—P. T. Lamb, R. W. Mitchell, W. H. Woolley, L. E. Brett, J. Deveney, F. T. Robins, W. Pitt, H. Gidley, W. T. Andrews, S. M. Gidley, and D. J. McKenzie.

The match V.R.C. v. Craigengower C. C. has been scratched by the former owing to their inability to raise a team.

CROWN COLONIES.

Sir West Ridgway, in an interesting paper on Ceylon, at the London Chamber of Commerce last month, called attention to a point which is a little apt to be overlooked by the general public—namely the value of the Crown Colonies to the Empire. So much is said about the self-governing Colonies that most people will be surprised to learn that in trade, revenue and population the Crown Colonies equal, or even surpass, all the self-governing Colonies put together. That comparison leaves altogether on one side our great dependency of India, which is by itself a huge empire. Sir West Ridgway went on to show that the Crown Colonies are not merely prosperous communities, but that they themselves contribute very greatly to the strength of the Empire that protects them. With the exception of Halifax, Esquimalt, and Simon's Bay, all our important naval stations are located in Crown Colonies, and in the majority of cases a appreciable contribution is made by the Colony to the cost of defending the station or maintaining the harbour. This chain of stations stretching round the globe adds incalculably to our naval power by providing points at which our ships can refit, or obtain coal or other supplies. In a word, the Crown Colonies, which we forget even to think about us, are, both strategically and commercially, of supreme importance to the Empire.

With these remarks we in Hongkong are not disposed to disagree.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' VIEW OF THE WAR.

We reprinted yesterday a comment on the war which has appeared in a Japanese Socialist organ. A very different tone is assumed by the Russian socialist party, who condemn the war in the strongest terms. It is not in Russia, of course, that such views are allowed to be ventilated, but there is a considerable Russian Colony in Paris, and the following is a report of a meeting recently held by "a large section" of this colony:

The object was to protest against the war. On the platform M. Plekhanoff represented the Russian Social Democratic party, and M. Rounanovitch the Russian Socialist Revolutionary party. Both these speakers agreed that every effort should be made to prevent other nations being involved in the war. M. Rounanovitch insisted on the moral bankruptcy of the Russian Government, which, while convoking the Peace Conference at The Hague, was carrying out a policy of aggression in Manchuria that was inevitably destined to provoke war. A Bulgarian speaker, who produced much evidence in favour of his views, said that the chief authors of the present war were the Russo-Chinese Bank, which had made heavy investments in Manchuria, some other capitalists, and several grand dukes who had also speculated in the Far East. Well-informed Russians, he added, must know that the sympathies of the civilised world were with the Japanese, who were struggling for their very existence, while the war on the Russian side was only intended to justify the continuation of the autocratic form of government at the best means of guarding against imaginary perils. M. Plekhanoff read a letter he had just received from Russia explaining that the police were spending large sums to recruit mobs to parade the streets in the large towns and make patriotic demonstrations. The intellectual population was in reality opposed to the war, and the street demonstrations organised by the police with paid ruffians were looked upon with repugnance. There were about 600 Russians present at the meeting, a very large number being students. A long resolution was passed condemning the Government of the Tsar for having jeopardised the peace of the world.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 6.30 p.m. on the 7th inst., and left again at 5 a.m. on the 8th for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on the 9th inst.

The silk on the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, which left Hongkong on the 9th March and Yokohama on the 15th March, arrived in New York on the 6th April, thus making a "travers" of 28 days from Hongkong and 19 days from Y. kohama.

The Glos Line steamer *Glenshield* left Singapore on the 7th inst., and may be expected here on the 12th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. J. ACTION NO. 442 OF 1904.

THE TAX ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE AND LOAN CO. LTD. V. FUND WAI SHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th April.

Sir.—The attention of our clients, The Tak On Insurance Exchange and Loan Company, Limited, has been drawn to the report contained in your issue of the 6th inst. of this action, and in particular to the reported statements of Mr. Hastings, plaintiff's solicitor, to the effect that "this year, however, the Directors wrote him (the plaintiff) to the effect that as the business was greatly decreasing and there being fears of it not being able to be continued much longer, if he (the plaintiff) had a better situation to take up he was at liberty to go."

In the course of hearing the plaintiff's solicitor, produced the above letter and put it in read what purported to be a translation thereof bearing on the above statement.

Upon the letter in question being translated by the Court Translator, however, it was certified to mean as follows—

"This is to respectfully inform you that at present we find your business getting very small recently, and this Company cannot employ you again. If you have better employment please select one, and draw at once S\$15 as settlement of the 12th Moon's wages. This is to specially inform."

ML. WAI SHAN

"Kwai year 12th Moon 1st day 17-10-4.

CHOP.

Written by the various Directors."

The difference in meaning between the correct translation and the one produced by the plaintiff's solicitor is so obvious that in justice to ourselves our clients feel compelled to ask you to give publicity to this and so correct any erroneous impression of our clients' position and standing that may have been created by the statement above referred to.

Yours faithfully,

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.

SHOETHAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 7th April.

Sir.—With reference to the letter which was published in this morning's *Daily Press* re Pitman's shorthand, will you kindly allow me to make a rejoinder as a first class graduate of the Pitman's system. To write shorthand intelligibly, it is very difficult—good natural ability and a tolerably good education are the essential qualifications of a proficient shorthand writer. That great parliamentary reporter, Charles Dickens, when he became a celebrated author, has not forgotten to inform the world through *David Copperfield* that "it is easier for a man to learn six Oriental languages than for him to learn shorthand." I shall not say it is so very hard, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." This letter is written without prejudice—I am not the author of "X.Y.Z." which was published by your evening contemporary, nor have I seen the article referred to as you know perfectly well that I always subscribe my name to all contributions submitted to you.—Yours, etc.

M. FERNANDEZ,
c/o Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th April.

Sir.—There is no royal road to learning shorthand. Whatever system is chosen, and personally I think Pitman's the best, requires a lot of persevering and regular study. In Mr. Peale's letter he states that he promised not to introduce his new system until after Sir Isaac Pitman's death. Really, that was very good of him, but quite unbusinesslike. I am informed that Mr. Peale, although he does not advertise it, requires pupils to bind themselves in thousands of dollars not to reveal his system to others. I would like to ask him if this has been his practice in Hongkong. If so, he seems to have thrown alarum over.—Yours, etc.,

"PATERNOSTER ROW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th April.

Sir.—I have perused the correspondence which appeared in your issue this morning, signed by "Phonographer," and am glad that a Pitmanite has at last come to the fore to uphold the world-wide reputation of Pitman's system which Mr. Warwick Peale is trying his utmost to disparage.

I am a Pitmanite myself, and have known the system for over ten years, and I entirely concur with the views expressed by your correspondent.

The *Phonetic Journal* of 12th December, 1903, will throw some light on the question as to the achievements attained by some of the "Up-to-date Shorthand" students in India.

The following extract from the above Journal will, no doubt, be of further interest to Phonographers, and, especially, to those who intend learning the new system so ably advertised.

"A great amount of interest has been evoked in Bombay in the challenges issued by Mr. Moses Benjamin (Managing proprietor of the India Typewriting Company) as the Pitmanite champion and the representative of the system introduced in the East as the 'Up-to-date shorthand,' which is not unknown in this country as 'Swiftograph.' The local newspapers have contained some remarkable advertisements relative to feats achieved by native pupils with the new method, but these announcements are unfortunately considerably discounted by certain disclaimers from the individuals

themselves. One student referring to the advertisements which informed the public that he could write 120 words a minute says, 'I regret to state (the announcement) is not what it is.' Another student entering into more detail says, 'I have passed eleven examinations of Up-to-date shorthand, and during this period I am supposed to write 100 words a minute which I am sorry to state is quite impossible for me as well as any student in my position.'

Yours faithfully,

PITMANITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th April.

Sir.—This morning's letter signed "phonographer" states he acquired a good knowledge of Pitman's in 6 months. It did not cost him £50. He could not do 100 words a minute in 6 months.

Now this is what several pupils of the "Up-to-date" system are doing in Hongkong.—With 2 weeks' teaching 60 words a minute; with 6 weeks' teaching, 120 words a minute; within 3 months, take the fastest speaker; and can read their notes equal to print, and transcribe in half the time of Pitman.

Surely, Sir, this is not a "silly" attempt to disparage Pitman's, but is based on actual achievements. How many pupils learning Pitman's are nearly 2, 3, and even 4 years in being able to write fairly well, and how many can read it when written? Is it reasonable to think that Pitman's had all the shorthand brains in the world, and that no one in the wide world over could invent something its superior within 68 years? Why are Pitmanites so jealous of this shorthand, and why do they attack all new systems? They don't like to learn that a 3 months' pupil can beat their 1 or 2 years' study. This prejudice will die in time. Your correspondent "Phonographer" concludes by giving his opinion that the only system anybody should learn is Pitman's. Who is "Phonographer"? What is his age? Is he wise and learned and experienced enough to give an opinion worth anything? What does he know of other systems, and a question still more to the point, he admits "he has no knowledge of Mr. Peale's system." Then what value is his letter?—I am Sir, etc.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal.

"UP-TO-DATE" SHORTHAND.

In view of the correspondence which has arisen over the merits of various systems of shorthand writing, it is not without interest to see in what sort of headquarters the exponents of the "Up-to-date" system are quartered in Hongkong. A visit to Mr. Warwick Peale's Studio in Queen's Road, Central will repay the trouble. The premises are large and airy, the more-or-less noisy type-writing and the shorthand studios being well apart. Tables are covered with green baize cloth, not at all trying to the eyes. Mr. Peale has invented clever, though rather curious-looking double chasers, specially adapted for use when imparting shorthand instruction. At present he is training a staff of five teachers, three of whom are ladies. When these are thoroughly versed in the respective branches of teaching for which they are intended, Mr. Peale says he will open branches at Canton and Shanghai. At present his teachers have only been under training for a fortnight, while six weeks altogether will be necessary. Mr. Peale is willing to allow them to be tested. One, a lady, after 11 days' study accomplished 40 words a minute; after 18 days, 60 words; after 28 days, 80 words; and she is now in the 120 words a minute speed-lesson. A retired colonel from a foreign service is professor of German, French, and Russian.

It is claimed that "Up-to-date" shorthand is easy to learn and easy to transcribe. There are no lines, or arbitrary signs, grammatical, or obtuse angles, nor any halting principle. The full course, too, only consists of 21 lessons. Type-writing is taught by the blind-touch system, new machines of the best makes being supplied for practice. Other subjects include book-keeping, arithmetic, memory-training, and business and social department. Mr. Peale gives a ten-minute lecture, to which the public are invited, every evening at 6.30. At present, including correspondence pupils, he states that he has over one hundred pupils.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

April 10th; 1st Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Tallis; Venite, Farrant; Psalms, Wickes, Elvey, Monk, Felton, and Elvey; Te Deum, Tonus in F; Benedic, Langdon in F; Anthem, "Awake up my Glory," Barnby; Offertory Hymn, "25 and 130"; Evensong (5.45 p.m.).

Responses, Tallis; Psalms, Goss, Wickes, Croft, Crotch and Heathcote; Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, Maundeville in D; Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord," Steiner; Hymn, "439 and 137"; Vesper Hymn—Ward (No. 1).

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

Queen's Road West.

Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.

Matins (11 a.m.)

Venite, Humphreys; Te Deum, Jackson, Jubilate, Crotchet; Hymns, 46, 138, 593, and 27.

Magnificat, Russell; Nunc Dimittis, Macfarren; Evensong (5.45 p.m.).

Responses, Tallis; Psalms, Goss, Wickes, Croft, Crotch and Heathcote; Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis, Maundeville in D; Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord," Steiner; Hymn, "439 and 137"; Vesper Hymn—Ward (No. 1).

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Responses, Tallis; Psalms, Goss

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.E.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALTA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex.s.s. Himalaya and Soma.

From Calcutta, ex.s.s. Syria.

From Persian Gulf, ex.s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. To-DAY, the 8th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. BEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [1]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak, for 12 months.

Apply to—

BOX 123,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904. [562]

WANTED.

A DVERTISER can strongly recommend an experienced MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT (British) for the Far East.

At present occupying a responsible position in Western Australia.

Apply to—

F. C. C.
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [568]

HONGKONG GUN CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB PAVILION at 5.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., to receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

A. TURNER,
Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [341]

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CAULKERS to the Naval Yard.

For particulars and forms for tendering apply to the Chief Constructor's Office, Naval Yard.

F. B. OLLIS,
Chief Constructor

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [469]

MAIL TABLES
FOR
1904.

Mounted on Card 30 cents

Paper 20 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1904.

AMOY ENGINEERING CO., LTD., AMOY

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and
Raft Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron
Moder charges. Work solicited.

J. D. EDWARDS,
Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [73]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

B. E.
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [314]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CITY OF MANILA.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at

THIS OFFICE until 12 o'clock NOON, of the

first day of JUNE, 1904, for the construction of

the superstructure for a lift bridge over the

Binondo canal in the City of Manila, in

accordance with plans on file at the Office of

the City Engineer.

Bids will be received (1st) for the delivery

and erection of the structure complete in every

respect and ready for use; (2nd) for the delivery

at the wharf in Manila, free from all encumbrances, of all the structural material and

machinery of every sort, ready for the erection

of the bridge complete.

Each bid shall be accompanied by (1st) a

stress sheet showing the maximum live and dead

load stresses in each member together with the

gross and net sections and the material of which

each member is to be composed; (2nd) a certified

check payable to the City of Manila in the sum

of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) United States

currency, or its equivalent, as a guarantee that

the contractor will within ten (10) days from

the awarding of the contract enter into contract

with the City of Manila for the faithful

performance of all the work above specified.

A bond of ten per cent. (10%) of the accepted

bid will be required for the faithful performance

and completion of the contract within a period of twelve (12) months from the date of signing

the contract.

PRINTED FORMS FOR BIDS, plans and

all necessary information may be obtained at

the Office of the City Engineer, Manila, P.I.

Engineering News Publishing Co., 229 Broad-

way, New York City, and the Bureau of Insu-

Affairs, Washington, D.C.

The right is reserved by the City of Manila

to reject any or all bids and to waive any

defects.

By Direction of the Board.

JOHN M. TUTHER,

Secretary.

Manila, P.I., January 21st, 1904. [361]

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW-
LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [31]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
DENTISTRY.

DE. M. H. CHAUN,

27, DES VENUS ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [64]

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1904.

ENTERTAINMENT

AL FRESCO FEET.

On behalf of the
ORPHANS AND INVALIDS
of the
ITALIAN CONVENT.

TO be held in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL TOMORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, the 10th APRIL, 1904, from 9 to 12 P.M.

The Superiorress while thanking the benevolent Friends and Benefactors of the Institution, for the many proofs she has had of their generosity, hopes to receive and merit a large share of Public Patronage.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904. [384]

CITY HALL.

SHORT SEASON ONLY

GRAND OPENING.

APRIL 11th, MONDAY.

After a Brilliant and Successful Season in South Africa, Ceylon and India; Mr. M. B. LEAVIT'S Elite Anglo-American

TROUBADOURS

Who will nightly appear in their Wonderful

Entertainment of

MENTAL TELEPATHY,

the Strongest, most Novel and Attractive

Entertainment now touring the World.

BOOKING AND PLANS AT

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1904. [50]

IMPERIAL KWANTUNG LOAN OF
1895.

WHEREAS the BONDS issued for the IMPERIAL KWANTUNG LOAN of 1895 provide that "Liabilities, contracted under the terms of this Loan are payable to be set off by fire or flood, the holder shall report the number of the Bond to the office of the Commissioner of Customs and obtain and deposit the guarantee of a substantial firm and shall make advertisement in the newspapers. If after the due date for payment, for the Bond of this number shall not have been presented for payment, the said firm and the original holder may claim payment of the principal and interest according to the last Bond. If at any subsequent date this Bond be presented for payment, the original guaranteee shall be required to pay over the full amount due. In default the firm shall be fined double that amount. The proceeds of such fines shall be paid over to the Shan Hau Chu for public purposes. And the Bond also provides that on the due date for the payment of each instalment of principal and interest the Bond must be presented at the Customs Office for examination and payment. The Commissioner of Customs shall on each occasion cut off and retain one of the eleven coupons annexed. When after six years the full amount of principal and interest shall have been paid off the whole Bond shall be cancelled."

AND WHEREAS there are at date still outstanding and unpaid one bond with eleven

coupons attached, one bond with ten coupons

attached, three bonds with five coupons attached,

forty-eight bonds with two coupons attached,

and nineteen detached coupons, or a total of

151 coupons, all of which have been reported as lost or stolen.

AND WHEREAS there are still outstanding

and unpaid one hundred and one other

coupons regarding which no report has been

made to the last date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any

of the outstanding coupons under the Imperial

Kwangtung Loan of 1895 which shall not

be presented to the Office of Customs at Canton

for verification and payment on or before

Kwangtung 30th year 6th month 29th day (the

tenth day of August, 1904), will be forfeited

and will not be further recognised, and

FURTHER that any application for repayment

of Bonds or coupons reported to have

been lost or stolen shall be accompanied by a

guarantee in a form approved by the Commissioner of Customs. Notices of the

application shall be advertised at the applicant's

expense for three months in such way and at

such intervals as may seem advisable to the

Commissioner of Customs, that if no objection

is made before the expiration of the three

months, the amount claimed may then be paid.

This Notification is issued on behalf of the

Kwangtung Provincial Authorities without

personal responsibility to the undersigned.

R. DE LUCA,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

ROBINSON PIANO Co. LTD.



\$100 REDUCTION

ON 11 UPRIGHT GRANDS OF OUR OWN MAKE

\$350 AND \$395.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE

OUTPUT FROM OUR
NEW

PIANO FACTORY

Cash or Credit.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *N.C. Daily News*, under date Tokyo, 26th March:—

Owing to a very strict Press censorship as well as to the fact that the war correspondent in this city are greatly hampered by their complete ignorance of the language, customs, and back-stairs management of Japan, there has hitherto been a lack of information concerning the numerical strength and disposition of the Russian forces on Manchurian soil. At the beginning of hostilities the figures were approximately one hundred and fifty thousand, including all branches of the service. By 26th February there were twenty thousand more, mostly in the vicinity of Harbin. At the time of writing, however, the total Russian army in the Far East is about two hundred and ninety thousand, in round numbers. Two-thirds of this force are either between Mukden and Dairen, or concentrated around the former city, for it is felt, not with justice, that if Mukden falls into Japanese hands the Chinese will be greatly encouraged in their desire to make common cause with their plucky neighbours. Even as matters now stand, popular opinion is, according to the latest news received from Tientsin, wholly in favour of a coalition with Japan; and this is also the great desire of that energetic Viceroy, Yuan.

Of the above total Russian forces, it is authoritatively stated that nearly fifty thousand are Cossack cavalry—the one branch of the Russian service wherewith it would be folly for Japan to hope to compete successfully. For, as brave and as enthusiastic as are the troops of the Mikado, they have neither the hands nor yet the seats of the Cossacks, whose home is, practically, the saddle. In the matter of artillery, represented by a force of not less than twenty thousand Russians, the Japanese have very much less to fear. The new Shimose powder, adopted now throughout the Japanese army and navy, is an explosive of the most scientific type and of truly terrible power. It is only three years ago that this powder was adopted, after a series of the most thorough and painstaking experiments. Dr. Shimose, the inventor, patriotically making a free-will offering of his explosive to the Government. And it is directly attributable to this magnificent powder that the *Varyag* and *Korets* had such short shrift at Chemulpo, and the bombardment of the Russian fleet and forts at Port Arthur has been so effective. The Russian gunners, however keen, cannot stand against the quick-firing Arisaka guns and the Shimose powder.

With regard to the infantry, say two hundred thousand strong, the weight and dogged persistence of the Russian troops are more than counterbalanced by the enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* on the part of the Japanese. In the first memorable brush of 26th February, the Japanese carried an important though small Russian outpost at the point of the bayonet. It is true that the Russians were taken completely by surprise, the attack being made an hour before dawn; still it has not hitherto been credited that a hand-to-hand encounter could be productive of such a result. In the Yalu valley time and again have similar skirmishes been reported, and in no instance have the Japanese had to fall back except when confronted by overwhelming numbers.

As for the Japanese armies, the original programme placed no more than twenty-five thousand on Korean soil, this force being deemed sufficiently strong to prevent a Russian invasion of the peninsula, or, at least, the necessity of a federal organisation for the Russian nation. They have imperatively come to the front. At the same time, the impossibility of further maintaining the absolute rule has become evident, even to the rulers themselves. Even members of the Imperial family, even Mr. Plehve, recognise that Plehve has put ten years, the others five years, as the utmost time-limit for absolutism. War or no war, the absolute rule had to disappear. Under such circumstances, what can the war do but to impose now incredible sufferings upon the Russian nation and to postpone the solution of the great problems just named, to put an end to the great and broad popular agitation, and to reduce the little agitation that will be possible in war time to minor issues?"

"Great economical and political problems, he continues, such as the general impoverishment of the rural population of Central Russia, the industrial labourers' question and the necessity of a federal organisation for the Russian nation have imperatively come to the front. At the same time, the impossibility of further maintaining the absolute rule has become evident, even to the rulers themselves. Even members of the Imperial family, even Mr. Plehve, recognise that Plehve has put ten years, the others five years, as the utmost time-limit for absolutism. War or no war, the absolute rule had to disappear. Under such circumstances, what can the war do but to impose now incredible sufferings upon the Russian nation and to postpone the solution of the great problems just named, to put an end to the great and broad popular agitation, and to reduce the little agitation that will be possible in war time to minor issues?"

In case the troops on Manchurian soil are able to repulse the Russians effectively or drive them to the north, towards Harbin, this defensive army is to take the offensive, and proceed in the direction of Vladivostok, severing all connection between that port and Russia proper. The difficult work was not expected to be in Korea, hence the troops sent to Manchuria were of a finer grade and heavier metal. The first army sent to Manchuria was only sixty-five thousand strong, and consisted of men drawn principally from Sendai and the northern provinces, etc., in other words, of both horse and foot accustomed to a very rigorous winter. The Amur continent, in particular, are celebrated for their so-called "snow-manoeuvring," and find little difficulty in being comfortable with the thermometer at zero. And in this connection it is worthy of remark that the troops sent to Manchuria in the war with China came almost without exception from the central provinces, where a very mild winter is the rule. None the less, as your readers will remember, they made a very good showing, and bore the almost arctic temperature of the Manchurian mid-winter months with exemplary fortitude. The footgear of these northern soldiers is instructive. Every man has at least three pairs of waded socks, fitting closely to thick cotton gaiters which

go up very much after the manner of puttees to the knee. The gaiters are worn outside the thick woolen trousers for additional warmth. The socks are, in accordance with time-honoured custom, digitated, and permit a thumb to be passed between the big and second toes. By means of this, invariably one of plaited rice-straw, a thick straw-sandal is fastened to the foot; or else a sandal with a corrugated rubber sole, which gives an excellent foothold in climbing, especially in wet weather. The sandals are extremely light, inexpensive, and may be changed in less than forty seconds. Even Europeans have found such footgear the best possible in mountaineering.

A word in conclusion as to one of Count Katsura's excellent little economies. It will be remembered that, last year, when the bubonic plague made its appearance in one or two of the ports and some inland towns, a premium was paid for rats by the authorities, these noxious rodents being bought up by tens of thousands and at "popular prices." Every rat was subjected to expert microscopic examination, with the result that by far the majority were pronounced bacilli-free. And what did the Premier do but have these rats skinned, their pelts carefully prepared—and turned into ear-protectors for the troops, in anticipation of the coming campaign? Every Japanese soldier now has these indispensable adjuncts of his military toilet!

A feeling of perfect confidence prevails in the capital at the time of writing. Japan has the command of the sea, and firmly believes that she will drive the Russians back across the Amur.

RUSSIAN REFORM.

Prince Kropotkin contributes an interesting article to the *Speaker* on the war in the Far East. After passing in review the causes which led Russia to occupy the Amur territory and to build the Siberian and Manchurian railways, Prince Kropotkin says:—

"Looking now upon all these events, I cannot but say that it was a misfortune for the Russian nation that no other civilised nation had taken possession of Northern Manchuria. The inventor, patriotically making a free-will offering of his explosive to the Government. And it is directly attributable to this magnificent powder that the *Varyag* and *Korets* had such short shrift at Chemulpo, and the bombardment of the Russian fleet and forts at Port Arthur has been so effective. The Russian gunners, however keen, cannot stand against the quick-firing Arisaka guns and the Shimose powder.

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 8th April, 1904:—

"The market opened after the Easter holidays with a decidedly firmer tone, and rates in many of the leading stocks have improved materially; a fair business has been transacted, chiefly in Indos, Banks, and Sugars, and the market closed comparatively active with a firm tendency."

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. The firms reported in our last circular continuing

and the demand remaining unsatisfied the rates quickly rose from \$617 to \$641, with intermediate sales at \$625, \$630 and \$635. On time shares have been placed at \$660 for August and at about equivalent rates for June and September. The market closed at \$640 for cash. Last London quotation per share is \$62. Notice to continue in request at \$63 with no shares available.

MAINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved with sales at \$472, and \$75 closing

steadily of the latter rate. China Trade has

been in demand at \$661, without bringing any

shares on the market. The Northern Insur-

ances remain unchanged and without any local

business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled

steadily with small sales at \$285 closing with buyers, and Chinas at \$83 also closing firm.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao

have improved to \$371 sales the demand at

\$263 reported in our last not being met.

The stock closed firm at the former rate with likely

buyers. Indo-Chinas have been quite active

and a very fair business has been put through

at rates between \$91 and \$90 for cash, and at

rather less than equivalent rates forward.

Our latest rates from Shanghai say that "quotations cannot be given with any reliability"

but their latest definite rate quoted is Tls. 69.

which at the high rate of exchange now ruling

sells out at about \$95. China Manilas have

been on offer during the week at \$32 without

any buyers, with sellers.

Douglas's have found buyers at \$34, \$34 and \$35 and close

study at the last rate.

Star Ferries (old) have been placed at \$31, and new shares at \$18.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been in

strong demand both for cash and forward and

the almost complete absence of sellers at the

last quoted rate quickly sent the quotation to

\$117 after fair sales at \$115 and \$116 and at

equivalent rates forward. At time of closing

although no shares are on offer at is doubtful

whether business to any extent could be done.

MINING.—With the exception of a few small

sales of Raubs at \$64 and \$65 there is nothing

else to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong

lands continue quiet with probable

sellers at \$145 for cash. Hongkong Hotels

have been placed at \$135 and at time of writing

are obtainable at \$134. A fair business forward

at equivalent rates forward.

Nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—No change or business to

report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island have found

buyers at \$231 ex dividend paid on 6th inst. and

close steady at that rate.

Ropes have declined to \$149 without sales.

Watsons are still wanted at \$14 and Watkins are slightly firmer at \$61.

MEMOS.—Kowloon Land Co. extraordinary

general meeting on 9th inst. to alter certain

Articles of Association.

BEKANTN MACHUNG:

**Die anal. Veröffentlichungen der
Konsulat Pakhoi und Hoikow erfolgen
während des Jahres 1904 durch den
Ostasiatischen Lloyd** und **"Hongkong Daily Press."**

Pakhoi, 17th December, 1903.

DER KAISERLICHE KONSUL A.L.
4] H. von VARCHMIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our
Cigar Shop to more commodious
premises at No. 14, BEACONFIELD
ARCADE.

While thanking all our Customers for their
kind Patronage in the past, we trust to merit a
continuance of the same at our new Store.

SAYCE & CO.,
Cigar Merchants.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

THE TIENSIN GAS AND ELECTRIC
LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED under The Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL: Tals 250,000.

Divided into 2,500 shares of Tls 100 each of which 600 shares have already been allotted to shareholders in The Tientsin Gas Co., Ltd. Present Issue 1,500 shares of Tls 100 each of which 350 shares have already been subscribed for by Shareholders in The Tientsin Gas Co., Ltd. The balance of 1,150 shares is now offered to the public.

TERMS:

10 Tals payable on application.

30 " " 1st August, 1904.

30 " " 1st November, 1904.

30 " " 1st February,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 7, ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, S. Robinson, Vice-Admiral (D.C.) 7th Mar., General—C. P. R. Co.
April 8, BLENHEIM, British cruiser, from Mirs Bay.
April 8, CARL MENZELL, German str., 983, J. Janssen, Singapore 1st April, General and Captain.—SANDER, WIELER & Co.
April 8, CHARTERHOUSE, British str., 1,200, G. Kinghorn, Singapore 2nd April, General—Owner.
April 8, CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, H. J. Hooper, Shanghai 3rd April and Swatow 7th, General.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.
April 8, KRITHJOK, Norwegian str., 801, Hamdani, Tamsui 5th April.—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
April 8, GOODWIN, British str., 2,831, W. J. Nibot, Moji 3rd April, Coal and General—M. B. KAISHA.
April 8, LYCEUM, German str., from Canton.
April 8, MALTA, British str., 3,900, C. L. Daniel, Bowring 23rd March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
April 8, MELITA, French str., 700, Le Prévost, Saigon 2nd April, Flot.—BRADLEY & Co.
April 8, SHEWSBURY, British str., 2,075, G. R. Sheppard, Ramsgate 24th March and Singapore 31st, Rice.—ORDER.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
8th April.

Ardena, British str., for Moji.
Prometheus, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
Shrewsbury, British str., for Yokohama.
Ujina, British str., for Singapore.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

8th April.

ALACRITY, British str., for Mirs Bay.
ARTEMIS, German str., for Yokohama.
AUSTRALIAN, British str., for Australia.
CHIN, British str., for Tientsin.
CHINA, German str., for Saigon.
CHINGTU, British str., for Australia.
FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.
HAILOONG, British str., for Tamsui.
HANGANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
PITCHAUER, German str., for Swatow.
PITANULOK, German str., for Bangkok.
TYE, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.
WUCHANG, British str., for Iloilo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

8th April.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—KOWLOON DOCKS.—H. I. G. M. S. Mocue, Lin Tsin, Manay.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT; MEDITERRANEAN PORTS; PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR RAJAH, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamer

"BALLAARAT."

Captain C. R. Longden, R.N.R., carrying His Maj's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 9th APRIL at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking cargo at through rates to TSINOTAU. THE Steamer

"LYEEMON."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 3 P.M. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Floro and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADMIRATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamer

"CAPRI."

Captain Belotti, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY, is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS, circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BALLAARAT	Brit. str.	C. R. Longden	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHAGA	Brit. str.	A. F. Street	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	12th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALECA	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About 13th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	10th May.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SALAZIE	Fren. str.	Négre	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	19th inst. at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	HAMBURG	Brit. str.	Burmeister	MELCHERS & CO.	13th inst. Noon.
HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	14th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARTEMISTA	Ger. str.	Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	25th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MALBRO	Ger. str.	Gronmeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	8th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	STRASSBURG	Brit. str.	Stern	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	17th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	Fock	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	31st May.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRISTE	Aus. str.	Mecozzi	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	14th June.
IDOMENEUS	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	Sander	WIELER & CO.	14th inst. P.M.
ACHILLES	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	14th inst.
SHIMOSA	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	About early May.
E. O. INDIA	E. O. INDIA	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	20th inst.
ATHENIAN	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	27th inst.
LYRA	LYRA	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	4th May.
NICOMEDIA	NICOMEDIA	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewellen	PORLAND & ASIATIC CO.	19th inst.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	PORLAND & ASIATIC CO.	About 15th inst.
ANHUL	ANHUL	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	SCHLESSEN & CO.	15th inst.
LYEEMON	LYEEMON	Ger. str.	Lehmann	SCHLESSEN & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MALTA	MALTA	Brit. str.	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, D'light.
TRIUMPH	TRIUMPH	Jap. str.	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	13th inst. 10 A.M.
FRITHJOF	FRITHJOF	Jap. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, 8 A.M.
M. STRUVE	M. STRUVE	Jap. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	17th inst. 10 A.M.
TRITOS	TRITOS	Jap. str.	Robson	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	29th inst. 10 A.M.
THALES	THALES	Jap. str.	Robson	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, D'light.
HAITAN	HAITAN	Jap. str.	Roch	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	12th inst. 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Jap. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	Today, at 10 A.M.
RUBI	RUBI	Jap. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	16th inst. 10 A.M.
SHAWMUT	SHAWMUT	Jap. str.	W. M. Smith	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 30th inst.
CAPRI	CAPRI	Ital. str.	Bolzito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	11th inst. Noon.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ASIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TRISTE"

Captain C. R. Longden, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1904.

About SHIMOSA ... early May.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M., on Execution Sundays, at 8.30 A.M. from Macao week days about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Cabin and Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 3 hours to reach Macao.

MING-ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British steamship

"YING KING."

Captain Ramsay, of 108 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unequalled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class ... \$4.00 for Single Journey

2nd ... 1.50

Meals ... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUKON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THOROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "JASON"	On 10th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "ACHILLES"	On 10th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "HYSON"	On 17th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL. "DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON and ANTWERP.	"MACHAON"	On 12th April.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL.	"IDOMENEUS"	On 14th April.
LONDON and ANTWERP.	"TELEMACHUS"	On 26th April.
LONDON and ANTWERP.	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL.	"ACHILLES"	On 26th May.

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"HYSON"	On 19th April.
The ss. "ANHUI" left Port Darwin on the 30th inst., for Manila and Hongkong.		

For freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

[10-11]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.
* "ANHUI" On 15th April.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table, A, duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

† Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS (See Special Advertisement).

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1904.

[12]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAISE.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"SALAZIER," Captain Nogre, with
Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave
this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of
Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on Monday, the 18th April. Specie and
Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.
No cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [12]

NATAI LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDIA,
CHINA SIAN NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For freight and further particulars,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [18]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for
Canton at 8:30 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUES-
DAYS and THURSDAYS and return to
Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton
at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric
light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong
near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-
class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.
Cargo freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
No. 147, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1904. [72]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER
1903. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1904. [72]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA"

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE AND MGJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived,
Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [72]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "ANAM."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London exs.
"Adour," "Cordouan" and "Dordogne," from
Havre exs. "Adour" and "Dordogne," in connection
with above Steamer, are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before NOON, To-DAY, the 4th inst., requesting
it to be landed here.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after Monday, the 11th April, at NOON, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
Monday, the 11th April, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1904. [2]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ARTEMISIA."

Captain Gronnemeyer, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before NOON,
To-DAY, the 5th inst.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th inst. at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office, 5th April, 1904. [953]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rabatino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery
may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be
taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and a certificate obtained from the
Godown Company, within seven days after the
vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will
be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the
12th instant, will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Visitors to London should use

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [4]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
manded by the Queen to thank Mr. G. De
Champeaux for a copy of his Hand-
book."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—
British Weekly.

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—
Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904. [12]

ENVIRONS.

24 Maps and Plans

60 Illustrations

10 Maps; 5s.

DEVON AND
CORNWALL

50 Illustrations.

12 Maps; 5s.

NORTH WALES.

60 Illustrations.

10 Maps; 5s.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BEN LAWERS,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 12th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th inst. at 11 A.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [960]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE VIA
MOJI AND AMOY.

THE J. C. L. Lijn Steamship

"TJIMAH."

Captain Van Wyk Gurrissen, having arrived
from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, at Kowloon.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after Wednesday, 13th April, will be
subject to rent.

All claims for damage must be sent in before
Monday, 11th April, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Until further notice the transmission of correspondence via Dalny and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PEE	DATE
Singapore		
Hoihow and Haiphong		
Europe, &c., via Tunicorin		
(Lat. 1° 30' N.) to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)		
Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Singapore		
Macao		
Shanghai		
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, Soreh, Sourabaya and Macassar		
Hoihow and Haiphong		
HANGHAI (Supplementary).		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		
Swatow		
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		
Amoy		
Ningpo and Shanghai		
Nunno		
Sanho		
Macao		
Kobe		
Namho		
Sanho		
Macao		
Canton		
Singapore, Penang and Bombay		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
EUROPE, &c., India via Tunicorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
Singapore, Penang and Calonita		
Moj, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Oregon		
Kobe		
Manila		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
EUROPE, &c., India via Tunicorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver		

FOR	PEE	DATE
Holstein		Saturday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Aperade		Saturday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Battawat		Saturday, 9th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Ujina		Saturday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Hengshan		Saturday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
J. moon		Saturday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
zhi		Saturday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Johann		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Malta		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Frikjof		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Thales		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Bentwaters		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Charterhouse		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Tungching		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Taichan		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Hofu		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Wingching		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
P. chidde		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Tatchan		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Hofu		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Wingching		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Swatow		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Amoy		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Nunno		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Sanho		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Macao		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Canton		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tunicorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		Sunday, 10th, 5.00 A.M.
Hamburg		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Kumeing		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Nicomedis		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Antio		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Rubt		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Salario		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Empress of India		Saturday, 10th, Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M. Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters 11.00 A.M.
Athenian		Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.

NOTICE.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters (Postal Guide, 120).

Local Delivery.—Separate Boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.

REGISTRATION.—Correspondence can be registered for all Private Ship mails and for the Shanghai or Japan contract mails up to a quarter of an hour before the time for closing, for India, Northern Pacific and Torres Straits mails up to half an hour before. For mails for Europe, America and Canada, Registration closes one hour before the time of closing the ordinary mails, but letters for despatch by these mails may be registered with a late fee up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing the ordinary mails.

TO-DAY.
Sale, Leasehold Property, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, noon.
Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 2.30 p.m.
Sale, Dress Materials &c., Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remedios, 2.30 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Al Fresco Fete, Roman Catholic Cathedral, 2 for 11 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

8th April.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	1.82
Bank Bills, on demand		1.82
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight		1.82
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight		1.82
Credits, at 4 months' sight		1.82
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight		1.82
On PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand		2173
Credits, at 4 months' sight		222
On GERMANY.—		177
On NEW YORK.—		424
Bank Bills, on demand		424
Credits, 60 days' sight		424
On BOMBAY.—		129
Telegraphic Transfer		129
Bank on demand		1.91
On CALCUTTA.—		129
Telegraphic Transfer		129
Bank, on demand		1294
On SHANGHAI.—		73
Private, at sight		73
On YOKOHAMA.—		882
On MANILA.—		Nominal
On SINGAPORE.—		Nominal
On HAIKONG.—		1048
On HAITHONG.—		14 p.c. pm.
On SAIGON.—		1 p.c. pm.
On BANGKOK.—		282
SOVEREIGNS, Bank a Buying Rate		\$1.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per toal		\$59.70
BAE SILVER, 100 oz.		25%

VESSEL EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.		
The C.P.R. steam Empress of India arrived at Nagasaki at 6.30 p.m. on the 7th inst. and left at 5 a.m. on the 8th for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 p.m. on the 9th inst.		
THE GERMAN MAIL.		
The Imperial German mail steamer Hamburg left Kowloon via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 4th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 12th inst.		
THE INDIAN MAIL.		
The steamer Gregory Apear, from Calcutta, left 1.15 p.m. for this port on the 7th inst., p.m.		
The Indo-China steamer Laisang left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on the 17th inst.		
THE AMERICAN MAIL.		
The P.M. steamer Siberia left San Francisco for the port via Honolulu, &c., on the 23rd ult.		
THE MERCHANT SHIPS.		
The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer Jason left Singapore on the 4th inst., and is due here on the 10th inst., at daylight.		

Port Said, Mrs. M. C. Osgood; from Calcutta, Major Crawford and Col. Tullock; from Colombo, Rev. and Mrs. K. D. Osborn, Dr. and Miss Longstaffe; from Singapore, Mrs. and Miss Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. Jeavitt, Prof. and Mrs. Zaneig, Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Dr. Paine, Mrs. Van B. Tollenhov, Lanesford, Lanesford, L. Johnson, and T. Herkawa for Manila, from London, Mrs. F. L. Lawrence and Mrs. Fowler, for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. Richards and 2 children, Messrs. K. B. Brown, W. H. Sharp, and Lewis Plummer; from Marseilles, Capt. and Mrs. Whittle, Misses R. Turner, Seper, Heath, W. H. Dainty, and Dr. March; from Port Said, Miss Edith Brown; from Bombay, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Hughes; from Colombo, Mr. J. M. Labb; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Oliver, W. Fisher, and S. McRae; for Kobe, from Brindisi, Mr. Traebeja; from Singapore, Mr. E. Y. Anguille.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to	8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to	8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to	9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to	12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to	7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to	8.45 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.
8.45 p.m. to	SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to	9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to	9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to	6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to	NIGHT CARS.
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.

DEPARTED.

PER AUSTRALIA, &c.,

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

LAGDEN'S LUCK,
(A STRANGE LOVE STORY),
BY
TOM GALLON.

(Author of "Tatterley," "The Mystery of John Peppercorn," &c.)

CHAPTER I.

TO DIE BEFORE MIDNIGHT!

Mr. Clement Frith was in low water. Let it not be supposed for a moment that the condition was a strange one; if any economy lucky tide had ever floated Mr. Clement Frith, for a giddy hour or so, it had generally landed him, in the end, on some uninhabited poverty-stricken island, or on some shoal, or in some forgotten backwater; certainly never on any full stream of success. Looking back over some forty-five or fifty years of life, Mr. Clement Frith might have said he had taken many tides at the flood, and been landed again and again in anything but a land of Fortune.

Mr. Clement Frith described himself, in various small advertisements and to his friends, as a Commission Agent—which meant, in his case, that he was an agent without the commission. Did you desire to rent a house or to let one, Mr. Clement Frith would have been proposed to lift the trouble of the business from your shoulders—for a consideration; were you anxious to buy anything—from a boat to a building estate—Mr. Frith was your man. It happened, however, that but few people had any real belief in the business abilities of Mr. Clement Frith; so that his talents rusted somewhat, for want of use.

Mr. Frith resided in what he was pleased to call Kensington; cynical people called it Baywater. It was that part of Kensington which has seen better days, and which embraces a multitude of shabby little streets and squares, and mean shops and poor houses; altogether a neighbourhood that lifts a struggling head with difficulty against the stream of life, and wonders a little, perhaps, how it manages to keep itself afloat.

There had been, some few years before this story opens, a Mrs. Clement Frith; it might be said that she had drifted out of the world from the want of those shadowy commissions which never came. She had hoped for them, and longed for them; had struggled along, in some miraculous fashion, until she had ceased to believe in them; and she had given up the struggle all together. With a faint expression of hope that they might some day come, she had gone away to a world where they are not necessary.

She left the burden of the business to her daughter Dora. Little Dora had known it from the beginning; on her wise and capable little head fell the real management of the house. But little more than a child at the time, and with four other children younger than herself dependent upon her efforts, she set her pretty, determined face against the world, and held the thing together. There was no hope in her heart of anything but that one fierce struggle against poverty and disaster; only the one passionate desire to keep that hungry wolf she had known from babyhood from the door, and feed those she loved.

Let it be admitted at once that Mr. Clement Frith was hopeless. Absorbed in grief at the loss of his wife, he gave in the search for the commissions that never came, but accepted without question the food that was put before him. If sometimes he ruled at the world, he was consoled in the evening, what time his young daughter put his glass near to his hand, and filled and lit his pipe for him. And the moral axioms he was able at that wretched hour to present to his children ought, had he been duly observed, to have made the fortunes of every one of them. Dora said nothing about the axioms; her poor, tired little brain was hard at work planning how to get through the next day, and many next days after that.

There had been a small romance in the life of little Dora Frith. She was only twenty years of age now; and the romance had come to her some three years before. Quite a poor and ordinary story; of a young lad who loved her, and, in direct consequence, was going to set the world very much ablaze for her sake. Finding that things did not light up very well at home, he set his eager face for the other side of the world; he was to come back in something less than six months, with more gold than he could conveniently carry.

The astute reader will, of course, understand that he never came back at all. A pair of girlish eyes followed eagerly and anxiously the course which the good ship that carried him took; until that day came, when a newspaper paragraph or two announced the fact that the good ship had gone down; and, although a few boats had got away, those boats had never been seen again. In a word, poor Frank Dorne had gone to look for his fortune at the bottom of the restless sea. Thereafter, little Dora Frith (with a few cheap touches of black about her dress) buried that small romance in her breast, and set to work to fight the world for others.

Things had gone from bad to worse, as time went on. Dora taught a few unsatisfactory pupils how to torture their friends with "The Maiden's Prayer" and "Silvery Waves"; and they mostly forgot to pay her; she wore out her tired eyes, night after night at fine needle-work for more fortunate folk; she sometimes endeavoured to urge her father to do something. Most difficult business of all, she made excuses to impudent tradesmen, and paid off one small debt by making another.

At last the small house in the small square in that dubious part of Kensington had come to such a state of siege, that something drastic had to be done. The busy girl—keeping the matter from her father—cleaned out two rooms at the top of the house, and afterwards put the best furniture there; then (while that father was absent during the day on unknown expeditions) exhibited a card in a lower window, definitely inscribed—"Apartments."

In that she was lucky; the rooms were taken within forty-eight hours. She named what seemed to be absolutely impossible terms; practically enough to keep the family for a week; and the terms were accepted without demur.

She mentioned the lodger in her grateful prayers to a smiling Heaven that very night.

Mr. Clement Frith was, of course, filled with boundless astonishment when he heard the news; yet he borrowed five shillings from his daughter's little store on the strength of it. He was very curious concerning the new lodger that evening, while he sat over his glass.

"I do not like the idea, my dear Dora, of a stranger entering the sacred precincts of my use," he said—"and the arrangement will, of course, be only temporary. When the world is us, we must endeavour to live upon the world. I trust this man is respectable."

He seems very respectable, father," said Mr. Frith, mildly. "He is rather elderly, with grey hair, and he merely wished to be left alone and was not quite sure how long he would stay. He particularly desired to be denied to any who might call and make enquiries about him."

"Inds mysterious," said Mr. Clement Frith. But after all, it is no concern of ours if the old man chooses to immerse himself here, it were away from the world. That he should for what he has is the chief considera-

tion. I regret, however, my dear Dora," he added, with a melancholy shake of the head. "I very deeply regret that you did not first consult me, before taking such a step as this."

"I never care to trouble you about these matters, father, dear," she replied quietly. "I have always tried to manage as well as I could."

Some shame in the man made him avert his eyes from her when he spoke again. "Of course I never intended that you should have to trouble such matters," he said—"but I have been somewhat unfortunate. If your brother George were not a lazy young scoundrel, he went on, with sudden heat; but she checked him quickly.

"Father—you shouldn't say that," George had been unfortunate, too; he has lost various situations I managed to get for him; but he's been a little wild and reckless; but he's a good fellow really—at heart."

Mr. Clement Frith sat silent for some time; at last he looked up with a brighter face.

"My dear Dora," he said, "I have a curious feeling that this—this sojourner in our midst is going to make some difficulty to us. This man has been what one might term stagnant for some time; I feel that he will mind this gentleman may be, after all, a man who has heard of us, or who . . . by the way, what did you say his name was?"

"I really forgot to ask him," said Dora. "But I dare say he'll tell me, in case of letters arriving for him."

As the days went on no letters arrived, and no name was given. The new lodger was a singularly quiet man, who never went out, and who passed about his room all day long, or sat by the window (the back window for preference) smoking many pipes. He always had a sheepish word for Dora when she went up to his room, and the one general servant of the household, by name Anna Nudth—grew quite rich in surerititious shillings. More than that, the three younger children, scrambling about the house, heard the grave-faced, grey-haired man occasionally on the stairs, and were observed to pay hurried visits to sweetmeat shops in the neighbourhood. Altogether an exceptional sort of lodger, this man of no name.

One day a curious thing happened. A man called at the house—late on a summer evening, when it was growing dark—and enquired if a Mr. Lagden lived there. The servant said "no." Then the man waited in the hall, Dora, who had been applied to, ran quickly upstairs, and asked the new tenant if the visitor was for him.

"Ho wants a Mr. Lagden," she said, in a low voice.

The lodger did a curious thing. He caught her suddenly by the arm and pulled her into the room, putting a heavy hand over her lips. "No, it's not me," he whispered quickly.

"You haven't said anything about me?" She helplessly shook her head, while she started at him. She noticed that his face was very white, and that he was breathing so quickly that the muscles of his throat were swelling and heaving while he stood looking at her.

"What looking man is this?" he whispered—

She nodded, and he dropped his hand from her lips. "Yes—certainly a gentleman," she said, "tall, with rather nice eyes; speaks with a slow voice."

The man muttered something; it sounded to Dora's ears almost like—"On the track"—but of course it could scarcely have been that. Then he turned again to the girl.

"There's no one of that name here; you've never heard such a name in your life," he said; and there was a threatening note in his voice.

"Do you understand?"

"Yes; I'll tell him so," replied Dora, and ran downstairs.

The visitor went away, evidently half-satisfied; and Dora returned to her duties, wondering a little what it all meant. When the next day, another man called, and merely stated that he wanted to see the gentleman who lodged there, she remembered the instructions she had received, and—fearful of losing one who paid so well—declared that no one lodged there at all. It was, perhaps, the first falsehood she white lie had known; and it troubled her. She told the strange man upstairs about it, and he laughed, and told her she was "a little brick." That made her more uncomfortable than ever.

Mr. Clement Frith was away the greater part of the next day; he came home in high spirits. More than once he murmured something about fortunes—and romances—and suggested that the world was not such a bad place, after all; more than once he embraced his daughter Dora, and suggested, with some emotion, that she was "the salvation of them all." Dora—having something else to think about besides the emotions—wondered what had happened to her father, but hoped for the best.

Two days went by, and that mysterious Dr. Nathaniel Sime came again. It was late in the evening, and Mr. Clement Frith had given but a poor account of the sick man; indeed, he had made enquiries of his daughter concerning the state of his health that would best suit him.

Dora was seated by the fire alone, when her father came in, and began to walk about the room, and to talk to her in a feverish way at the same time.

"My dear child," he said—"I have a—a most curious proposal—very strange indeed—to put before you."

"Before me, father?" she asked, looking up at him.

"Yes—before you," he said. "My dear Dora—I have not been very fortunate in my life, but I have not been on the other hand, a bad father to you—or to the others—oh!"

She got up in a hurry, and came across to him, and took him in her arms. He seemed to have a man of science, who had retired into their midst in order to complete some great work." Dora felt relieved, but wondered what the great work was. For, as a matter of fact, the small amount of writing she had seen, when the mysterious one had occasion to write at all, had been of a somewhat illiterate sort.

The tall man with the slow voice who had enquired before for a Mr. Lagden, came again; this time he wanted to know if he could have a room in the house. Dora told him that they had no room to let, and he smiled, and thanked her; apologised, and went away. She told the lodger about that; and the lodger not only walked about all day, but all that night, too—to the great disturbance of the household.

The next day the man was taken ill, and kept his bed. When Mr. Clement Frith, in some alarm, went up to see him, the man had his face turned to the wall, and spoke only in whispers.

"I sincerely hope, my dear sir," said Mr. Frith, plucking with a nervous hand at his chin "I sincerely trust that you are not really ill."

"Yes, I am," said the man, in a gruff whisper. "I know the symptoms; you don't. I've had it before—but not so badly as this. The first was a warning; this means death."

Mr. Clement Frith, in great alarm, murmured something unintelligible, and ran down to find his daughter—that prop and stay on which he had so often leaned. In her own quick, practical way she suggested the obvious course.

"We must have a doctor," she said.

"I never thought of that," said Mr. Frith weakly. "But wouldn't it be better to ask him about it?"

"I'll go up myself," she said. "Come along, father, and do please be firm about it."

Mr. Clement Frith had over been firm about anything he had long since got out of practice; he smiled feebly, and followed his daughter. The sick man seemed glad of her fresh young presence in the room; he turned round, and looked at her with a curious smile.

"Come—come!" she said brightly. "This won't do at all! You're not going to die; who ever heard of such a thing? Well get a doctor for you, and you'll be all right in no time at all."

"Ah—you don't understand," said the man. "However—just to please you I don't mind having a doctor; only I'll have my own."

"By all means," exclaimed Mr. Clement Frith eagerly. "One feels confidence in one's own

medical adviser; it is half the battle. To whom should we send?"

The man drew the small table beside his bed towards him, and quietly wrote with pencil, in that stiff, cramped handwriting of his, a name and an address; these he handed to the girl. "I should like to see him to-night," he said.

The paper bore the name of a certain Dr. Nathaniel Sime; and this same doctor lived in a small street in Chelsea. The elder son of the family, however, nothing particular to do, was despatched to find him; and returned very quickly with the man. He was a tall, cadaverous-looking individual, who said nothing as he entered the place, but marched straight upstairs in the wake of Mr. Clement Frith to see his patient.

He was closeted with the man for more than an hour, and during that time Mr. George Frith—never-do-well son of his father—entered his room, and told his brothers and sisters with some account of the strange doctor.

"Rummett chaps I ever saw," he said. "Hadn't got a surgery or a decent house like anybody else; seemed scarcely to be known in the place at all. Laughed when I called him Dr. Sime; kept on laughing to himself all the way in the cab. I do hope it's all right."

"Father—why couldn't you tell me all this before? Why have you plotted with this man?"

"Plotted! Really, my dear child?"

"Why does he want to marry me if he is dying?"

"The fancy of a sick and lonely man. Perhaps he wishes to feel that you will remember him better if you bear his name. Remember it is nothing but a mere formality; the man is dying."

"It is absolutely certain that he cannot last until midnight," said another voice. Dora, looking up, saw Dr. Nathaniel Sime standing in the doorway, with his deep-set eyes turned upon her.

she saw the wistful eyes of her father looking into hers; she asked the one vital question her life had taught her to ask.

"But will he—will he help us—as you suggest?"

"My dear Dora, he has placed in my hands—a guarantee of what he will do for you—a sum of fifty pounds. More than that, he has made a will in your favour, in which the whole of his property—mostly abroad, I believe—will be left to you."

"I can't do it; it wouldn't be right," she said with a shudder. "I don't know the man; why should he do this?"

"My dear child, the man has taken a fancy to you. Don't be foolish; I have arranged everything. In order to save trouble or delay, I have secured—some two days ago—a special licence.

The marriage"—he did not look at her, and the fingers he twined together worked nervously—"the marriage can be performed at once. Besides my dear, I have pledged myself, in a way, I have spent some part of the fifty pounds."

"Father—why couldn't you tell me all this before?"

"Plotted! Really, my dear child?"

"Why does he want to marry me if he is dying?"

"The fancy of a sick and lonely man. Perhaps he wishes to feel that you will remember him better if you bear his name. Remember it is nothing but a mere formality; the man is dying."

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(To be continued.)

with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Seals of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights, and Measures, and other Commercial Information including—

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain:—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1860; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Seizures, 1863; Chefoo, 1876; with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1880; Chungking Convention, 1891; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmese Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Weihsien 1898; Convention, 1898; Shanghai, 1902.

France:—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1868; Conventions, 1868, 1873, and 1886; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States:—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany:—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kiao-chau Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan:—Shimonoseki, 1895; Liangtung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports, 1896; Supplementary Commercial 1903.

Russia:—St. Petersburg, 1881; Port Arthur and Taliqwan Agreement, 1883.

Portugal, 1888.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention 1895

Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States Extrication

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 21,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 562,500
RESERVE FUND 60,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months 3 1/4

" 3 3 1/4

EVAN ORMISTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [92]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (facing Duddell Street).

BRANCHES: AMOK, KOBE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

" 6 4 1/2

" 3 3 1/2

" S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [1033]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Gold \$7,392,173.77—about 1,840,000.

Capital and Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THE HEADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

Branches at

SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO,

MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,

and Agencies all over the World.

London and Continental Bankers—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK, COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS, &c.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at rates which may be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, 18 VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th December 1903. [319]

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL Roubles 15,000,000

CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5,000,000 Kouping Taels (EQUIVALENT TO 22,150,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND Roubles 2,060,000

SPECIAL RESERVES Roubles 1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Andijan Khabarovsk Port Arthur

Batum Khoikand Somarkand

Blagovestchensk Kiechta Shanghai

Bodaiho Kirin Strelensk

Borkhara Kobs Tachkent

Bukhara Krasnoiark Tohita

Chifoo Kwantchouen Thougoutchak

Dalyi Moscow Tielin

Hailar Moukden Tientsin

Hakodate Nagasaki Tsitsik

Hankow Newchwang Yerchneouinduk

Harbin Nicolaieff Verny

Hongkong Guliaistai Vladivostock

Irkoutsk Ourga Yokohama

Kalgan Paris Zieskaia Prista

Kashgar

BANKERS.

LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Paris—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

BERLIN—Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.

VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oesterri. Credit Anstalt fur Handel Gewerbe.

AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

Local Bills discounted.

Special facilities for Russian exchange.

Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

HONGKONG BRANCH

TEMPORARY OFFICES WHILE NEW OFFICES IN PRINCES' BUILDINGS ARE BEING BUILT,

VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,

Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [21]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 2,000,000

RESERVE FUND 272,500

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 3 1/4

" 3 2 1/4

" T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May 1903. [97]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 21,500,000

SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000

PAID-UP 562,500

RESERVE FUND 60,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 3 1/4

" 3 2 1/4

" T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May 1903. [97]

BANKS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Canton Peking Chefoo Penang Hankow Singapore

Tiehien.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.

3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

5% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 6 months.

6% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 12 months.

" 12 " "

" 18 " "

" 24 " "

" E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [125]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000

RESERVE FUND 3,320,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokio Kobe Nagasaki London Lyons New York San Francisco Honolulu Bombay Shanghai Peking

LONDON BANKERS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

" 6 4 1/2

" 3 3 1/2

" TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [724]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 21,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,324,400

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. J. F. FOKE, Esq. CLEASTY EWINS, Esq. G. C. MOXON, Esq. Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rule may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. H. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [120]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

STEELING RESERVE \$10,000,000

SILVER RESERVE 6,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. J. EYRE, Esq.—Chairman. H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. Hon. C. W. Dickson, N. A. Siebs, Esq. E. Goetz, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq. A. Haupt, Esq. C. A. Tomen, Esq. E. S. Wheeler, Esq. E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: J. R. M. SMITH

Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [21]

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" 18 " "

" J. R. M. SMITH,

Of Manager.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [18]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISC